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## CONTENTS.

BUCHANAN'S DEFENCE. <i>Wm. Henry Smith</i> . . .	101
A MORAL FRENCH NOVEL. <i>Ellen M. Henriotin</i> . . .	104
THE GROWTH OF LAW, AS STUDIED BY A SPENCERIAN PHILOSOPHER. <i>James O. Pierce</i> . . .	106
SWEDENBORG. <i>Simeon Gilbert</i> . . .	107
ESSAYS, CLASSICAL AND MODERN. <i>Melville B. Anderson</i> . . .	108
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS : . . .	110
<i>Anne Gilchrist's Biography of Mary Lamb.—Dr. Wille's The Land of the Lion and the Sun.—Muller's The Fertilization of Flowers.—Winser's The Great Northwest, a Guide-Book and Itinerary.—Lambert's edition of Defoe's Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.—William Black's Yolande.—A Newport Aquarelle.—Mrs. Dahlgren's A Washington Winter.</i>	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS . . .	113
BOOKS OF THE MONTH . . .	116
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS . . .	118

## BUCHANAN'S DEFENCE.\*

In October, 1865, to a friend who had expressed the opinion that Mr. Buchanan would probably admit that he had erred in some of his official acts, the Ex-President replied: "I must say that you are mistaken. I pursued a settled, consistent line of policy from the beginning to the end, and, on reviewing my past conduct, I do not recollect a single important measure which I should desire to recall, even if this were in my power." This was about four and a half years after he left Washington for Wheatland, derided by his countrymen, who believed that in the hour of supremest peril to the Union he had, either through sympathy or weakness, connived at its attempted destruction. This judgment has not been changed—not softened even—by the lapse of nearly twenty years. It is also doubtful if the labors (embraced in the two bulky volumes before us) of the author of a "History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the

United States," will avail to reverse that judgment, formed when men, confronted by a great and unexpected danger, believed they had been betrayed. The hatred, scorn and contempt of the present generation are likely to be more potent with the generations of the next century than the writings of conscientious biographers.

When Mr. Buchanan wrote with such complacency he had already nearly completed a "vindication" of his administration. He was a very methodical man, and the papers that had been preserved with scrupulous care, embracing the period of his public services from the days of the Madison administration to the beginning of the Rebellion, were left by him for the use of the late William B. Reed, his chosen biographer. They were finally placed in the hands of Mr. Curtis, who, though at first reluctant to undertake the task, has given to the public what may properly be called a defence of Mr. Buchanan. To make this as strong as possible, he has detailed the public services of his hero with great circumstantiality—as Senator, Diplomatist, and Secretary of State,—which were respectable and useful, but not great. Indeed, Mr. Buchanan fell far short of being a great man in any sense. He was a politician of the Van Buren school—gracious in social intercourse, cold, crafty and selfish in the pursuit of ambition. There was nothing heroic in his nature, and his patriotism never rose to the height of self-sacrifice. He was master of the craft of politics, but not of statesmanship in a high and noble sense. America has had many such public men, and has been the poorer for them.

What concerns us chiefly is the presidential administration of James Buchanan. The measures and methods of that administration were consistent with the career of James Buchanan the politician. Federalism was early abandoned for Democracy—not the democracy of freedom and a broad nationalism, but of subserviency to class and local views, which had seized upon Pennsylvania under Mifflin, Gallatin, and the whiskey insurrectionists, and which coöperated with the extreme men of

\* *LIFE OF JAMES BUCHANAN*. Fifteenth President of the United States. By George Ticknor Curtis. In Two Volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.



the South. Pennsylvania was the keystone state of the Democratic party, and by using this for all it was worth, Buchanan compelled his own nomination. Thus it was that he became the most conspicuous representative of the reactionary and sectional part of the Democratic party at a time when the conflict between Freedom and Slavery was the most intense.

When the Declaration of Independence was written and proclaimed, there was no conspicuous character in the Thirteen Colonies to defend slavery; and when the Constitution was formed, the preponderating influence was for freedom. Congress had already secured that boon to a vast new empire, and Jefferson had urged that it be made the law for all of the territories. But the planters of South Carolina and Georgia and the slave merchants of Connecticut appealed for consideration, and twenty years were granted in which it might be legal to import slaves. Then, said all of those great statesmen, the bounds of slavery will be set, and it will die out of all of the Union, as it had already of a part. Freedom was the general aspiration, and the national influence was exerted in the direction of restriction. Unfortunately, this did not last long. After 1808 a new interest grew up—that of slave breeding to supply the demand for labor in the extreme South. Yet in 1829–30, Virginians were seriously discussing emancipation; and if the influence of freedom had been predominant at the capital of the Union, as in other days, all would have been well. But wealth was most easily obtained through broad acres and slaves. An American aristocracy was created, and the compromises of the Constitution were invoked to protect, foster and extend slavery in new fields. Slavery propagandism was now the chief end of the Federal government. The party most subservient oftenest controlled the majority of votes in the Electoral College. Mr. Buchanan kept in the current. His fealty to party was supreme. He approved of every act that extended the area of slavery and tended to nationalize it. If the blood of Arbutnot and Ambrister appealed to a Christian world, he heard it not. The infamous crimes of the Seminole war did not shock him, nor did he ever exhibit any sign of impatience with the despotic arrogance of the ruling oligarchy. The opinion that it would be "*morally wrong to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia*," expressed by him in 1836, undoubtedly continued to be his opinion down to the day when slavery was destroyed. Pages would not more clearly show the bias of his mind on this subject.

It was this consistent record in support of slavery propagandism that made the North distrust Mr. Buchanan when, during the closing days of his administration, he asked Congress to supply the Executive with the means necessary for supporting the Union. This should be kept in view when discussing the events of that critical period. I do not seek to justify the opposing party in this, or the reckless men of the North who attempted resistance to laws constitutionally enacted, through state legislation. These illegal proceedings fed the Southern flames. But it may be said in extenuation, that they were provoked by the departure from early principles, and the growing arrogance of the slave power. In 1861 men remembered, with just and holy feelings of resentment, that an attempt to fasten slavery upon territory once dedicated to freedom received the countenance and support of the government, and that the measure of Mr. Buchanan's responsibility was great. In Mr. Curtis's work the moral influence of these facts on men's minds is not recognized, because his task was to vindicate his hero on technical grounds—by the letter of the law rather than the spirit.

Mr. Curtis complains because the message of December 3, 1860, was coldly received by the country. That was inevitable. Mr. Buchanan was distrusted. It was fresh in men's minds that he had publicly spoken of secession as a remedy for political defeat. I shall be specific. The success of the Democracy in Pennsylvania at the October election in 1856, insured his election in November. To his neighbors who assembled to congratulate him he declared that if the Republican party had succeeded "we should have been precipitated into the yawning gulf of dissolution." This was four years before South Carolina found the pretext in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Thus we find in 1856 the triumphant Democratic candidate declaring that the success of a political party, legally obtained under the Constitution, would compel (the language and tone warrant a more fatal conclusion)—would *justify*—a dissolution of the Union. And thus did Mr. Buchanan point the way for the Southern sectional party in 1860–61. When elected, he said his mission should be the suppression of agitation in the North and the destruction of sectionalism. He was powerless for good—for exercising a patriotic influence—because of his sectional bias. He did not understand Northern sentiment. Nationalism with him meant legal security for slave property throughout the length and breadth of the United States, including the Territories under the control of Congress. In other words, Freedom was



sectional, slavery national.\* The crime committed in the repeal of the Missouri compromise is severely denounced by Mr. Curtis, who seeks to convey the impression that Mr. Buchanan was against it; but the facts remain that he defended it in his Inaugural, and employed the military power of the government to secure the fruits of the crime to the slave owners of Missouri. He accepted, too, without protest, the domination of that influence that had compelled the Supreme Court to condemn precedent, reverse the history of the first half century of the United States, and declare that "Congress could not constitutionally prohibit slavery in a Territory."†

Therefore, when the message of December 3, 1860, was read in the halls of the Capitol, the representatives of the North heard themselves and their constituents soundly berated, and recognized the tone of sympathy for the South. That was unmistakable. The one thing that went far toward redeeming the bad—the argument against secession—did not receive the consideration it merited. The message was severely and unfairly criticised. Senator Hale declared that its positions were: "1. That South Carolina has just cause to secede from the Union. 2. That she has no right to secede. 3. That we have no right to prevent her."

I. Mr. Buchanan did not say in his message that South Carolina had just cause to secede or to resort to revolution, but the justification is derived by implication from his argument on the question of slavery and the duty of the people of the North to concede all that the South claimed. The Senator could have logically inferred it from the uniform pro-slavery and States Rights record of Mr. Buchanan, and the language employed by him in his address in October, 1856, above quoted. Perhaps the rejection of the Crittenden resolutions was regarded by him as affording the justification for a resort to revolution. However that may be, he essayed a further attempt at compromise by recommending the adoption of "an explanatory amendment of the Constitution" which

should be accepted as "the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on these special points:

"1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in states where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

"2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as states into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe.

"3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one state to another, returned and 'delivered up' to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all state laws impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void."

This, he said, ought to be tried "before any of these states shall separate themselves from the Union." Being rejected, the occasion arose justifying secession. This is the logical necessity.

II. Mr. Buchanan denied with great force the constitutional right of a state to secede, and distinguished with clearness the difference between that claim of the Southerners and the inalienable right of revolution against oppression. Mr. Curtis very justly praises the argument, but he weakens his defence by attempting to make this part of the message cover the entire document and the partisan pro-slavery record of a life-time. Mr. Buchanan is entitled to the credit of having pointed out the method by which the Federal authority could be rightfully enforced—the method approved of by his successor.

III. Mr. Hale was unfair in his third criticism. To a man trained in the school of politics to which Mr. Buchanan belonged, the suggestion that the general government could coerce a state was alarming. The President's patriotism could not be justly called in question because he shrank from such an exercise of authority, and believed that there was a method of preserving the Union without declaring war against a state. Washington and others, disgusted with the Confederation, wanted a system that would act directly upon individuals. Such a system was provided by the Constitution. Mr. Buchanan argued the right to enforce obedience to the laws of the United States on the part of the citizens of a state, and he afterward announced his purpose to execute the laws in South Carolina, and called on Congress to supply him with the means. It is to the discredit of the Republicans in Congress that they allowed their distrust of the President to influence them to withhold necessary legislation. This declared purpose of the President aroused Jefferson Davis, who said that

\* In Mr. Buchanan's opinion, there was no Constitutional security for Freedom. For instance, after Iowa had been admitted as a free State, it could have changed to a slave State immediately thereafter without the consent of Congress or of the co-States previously voting for its admission. See "Address to his Neighbors" after the October election, 1856; Vol. II, p. 176.

† Before 1847 the right of Congress to legislate on the question of Slavery in the Territories was never questioned. It is true that President Monroe, in a letter to a friend during the discussion of the Missouri Compromise, expressed a doubt, without convincing himself of its validity. It was Gen. Cass, in the noted Nicholson letter, who brought that right in question. And that letter caused his defeat at the polls.



to use a military force to execute the laws upon individuals was to make war upon a state, as the citizens of a state are the state. A recently published communication from Mr. Davis justifies the suspicion that he and his Southern friends were surprised at this show of vigor, and alarmed lest the blow proposed should successfully deprive the new Confederacy of revenue. They had been led to expect a different course from *their* President. Fortunately, the latter had advisers who gave him courage in this emergency. Mr. Lincoln's administration adopted the policy of the closing days of Buchanan's administration. The constitutional principle of enforcing obedience to the laws upon individuals was not lost sight of, and nothing was done to prevent the states from taking their places again in the Union with their rights unimpaired.

Mr. Curtis has succeeded happily in relieving Mr. Buchanan from the responsibility of many acts imputed to him by partisan opponents in the North in these closing days, but he cannot explain away the weakness displayed when the President expressed regret to the South Carolina commissioners that Major Anderson had deserted one fort for another, and in permitting the secessionists to take possession of the public property which he had sworn to protect and which he had said once he should protect. He wanted peace, but sought it at the sacrifice of the dignity of the Executive, and thereby invited armed resistance to the Government.

Jefferson Davis is now telling us how war might have been avoided if Mr. Buchanan's peace policy had been carried out. It would have been vain. Neither that nor Crittenden compromises could have put off the execution of the Divine law of compensation. For forty years this people had been laying up unto themselves wrath against the day of wrath. That day had come. The statutes and court decisions which hedged about slavery could not put it off. The question asked then, as always in this world, was: Was it just? The voice of one mighty for truth comes back to us as prophecy when we recall that day of judgment: "If the cause is unjust, it will not and cannot get harbor for itself, or continue to have footing in this universe, which was made by other than one unjust. Enforce it by never such statuting, three readings, popular assents; blow it to the four winds with all manner of quilted trumpeters and pursuivants; it will not stand, it cannot stand. From all souls of men, from all ends of Nature, from the throne of God above, there are voices bidding it: Away, away! \* \* \* It will continue standing

for its day, for its year, for its century, doing evil all the while, but it has one enemy who is almighty. Dissolution, explosion, and the everlasting laws of Nature incessantly advance toward it; and the deeper its rooting, more obstinate its continuing, the deeper also and huger will its ruin and overturn be."

WM. HENRY SMITH.

#### A MORAL FRENCH NOVEL.\*

It is the fashion of the day for novelists, of all nationalities, to have a moral to their story. French writers have hitherto usually chosen psychological studies for the exercise of their powers; and some remarkable novels have been the result. There exists a tradition in this country that French novelists are never moralists; yet even these are showing the influence of the prevailing taste. George Sand, Victor Hugo, Dumas *filz*, and Alphonse Daudet (the greatest of living novelists), are four conspicuous examples of the present moralizing tendency. The first three have attained to world-wide fame. The last, Alphonse Daudet, has just given to the public his novel of "L'Évangéliste"—the crowning work of a brilliant series, of which the principal are, "Jack," "Les Rois en Exil," "Fromont jeune et Risler aîné," "Le Nabab," and "Numa Roumestan." Daudet is preëminently the novelist of modern French society, showing the gradual modification of national life produced by the empire and the republic. His men are those who have fought for and served the Napoleons, or who have been swayed by Gambetta's voice; his women can be met any day in Paris, and his girls are modern French girls.

The scene of "L'Évangéliste" is among the French Protestants of Paris. The great popularity of the book in France (it has reached its thirteenth edition) is an indication of the rapid advance made by that country in liberal ideas during the last decade. The first chapter relates the return from the cemetery of Mme. Ebsen and her daughter Eline, where they had just laid to rest the body of "Grandmother" (Mme. Ebsen's mother). It was evening when they entered the little home in the Val-de-Grâce street, which appeared so much larger to them now that grandmother's place was vacant. In the quiet, chill, and twilight, which reigned in the usually cheerful apartment, the anguish of the eternal separation overpowered them; such a homecoming was like a second death. Mme. Ebsen sank into a chair sobbing, and recounted in a

\* L'ÉVANGÉLISTE. Roman Parisien. Par Alphonse Daudet. Paris: E. Dentu. 1883.



loud voice the virtues of the departed, her goodness, her cheerfulness, her courage, mixing up with her recital episodes from her own life and that of her daughter, so that a spectator of the scene could easily have divined the history of the three women—how M. Ebsen, an engineer of Copenhagen, had come, twenty years before, to Paris to obtain a patent for an electric clock; his project not succeeding, he died, ruined by his many inventions, leaving his young wife with her mother at a hotel, and so poor that she did not know how to provide for the expected baby. What would have become of her then without grandmother, who, by making lace, for which she found a ready market in the Paris linen shops, was able to meet the daily expenses of their little household, until Mme. Ebsen obtained employment as teacher of German in several fashionable Paris schools? But how hard she toiled at that time, the dear, dear grandmother!

Mme. Ebsen, who narrated these episodes, was a stout, comfortable, motherly-looking person, who had courageously, even joyously, carried her burdens of life. Eline, the daughter, was a tall, blonde girl, now nineteen years of age, who in her turn taught in a school, and so assisted the mother in keeping up their home. Quietly divesting herself of her bonnet and shawl, Eline busied herself about the house—made up the fire which had nearly died out during their long absence, drew the curtains, lit the lamp, and banished the cold and darkness, took off her mother's outer garments, put warm slippers in place of the muddy boots on her feet, and, little by little, succeeded in calming her mother's excessive grief. After their dinner—for wise and gentle Eline would not allow their usual habits to be changed even for a day—mother and daughter talked long and lovingly of the grandmother. Mme. Ebsen, throwing her arms around her daughter's slender figure, said: "Let us love each other as we have always done, my little Lina; let us never be separated." And the girl tenderly answered, pressing a long kiss on the grey hair: "Never! thou knowest that I would never leave thee."

The apartment underneath that of Mme. Ebsen was occupied by Lorie-Dufresne, a loyal, kindly man, Eline's *fiancé*, and a widower with two children. Into this charmed home-circle, where tender sorrow, cheerful labor and new-found love held sway, came Mme. Jeanne Autheman, the wife of a wealthy banker—a young and beautiful woman. Daudet has divined a trait about his clever countrywomen which they, by their cultivated habit of sentimentalizing, have hitherto succeeded in concealing: their love of power.

They are, of all women on the earth, the ones to whom power is dearest; they will even sacrifice the highest development of their children to retain their ascendancy over them, and in extreme cases they will pardon sins of their husbands that they may the better govern them by upholding them before the world. A French woman never makes the mistake, so often made by women of other nationalities, of thinking that the words "love" and "influence" are synonyms; she judges it wiser to establish her authority over her husband and children, well knowing that the habit of consulting her will endure long after the love has vanished which would prompt a regard for her wishes.

Jeanne Autheman is an example of this love of power; she is the *Évangéliste*, and is one of the most interesting characters portrayed in modern fiction—a mixture of repose, egotism, cruelty, and unswerving devotion to her ideal of duty, which it would be impossible for anyone to appreciate who had not closely noted the effect of the denominational spirit on the class of women occupying the social position which culture and wealth confer. A poor woman is often a fanatic on religious subjects; but being forced to face the great questions with which the world at large is occupied, the saving or losing of a soul according to her tenets is quite secondary to her anxiety to keep the roof over her head, to provide bread for her children to eat and clothes for them to wear. The fanaticism of such a woman is of the heart, not of the intellect, which is a far more pitiless thing to contend against. Mme. Autheman is the foundress of an order of Deaconesses, for which she is ever on the alert to find recruits; she recognizes that Eline Ebsen's temperament is one over which she can gain unbounded ascendancy. Eline falls gradually under Jeanne's sinister guidance; little by little the sweet human ties are severed, until the wretched and inevitable separation takes place, and she joins the Deaconesses. The breaking up of the pleasant home, the despair of the tender mother, the grief of Lorie and the sorrow of the children, are most pathetically described, as well as the poor mother's frantic efforts, too loving to be wise, to regain her child's heart.

The Pastor Aussandon represents a type of manhood which, though rare, is found among the Latin nations—a man of culture, liberal opinions, keen insight into spiritual truths, joined to great simplicity of life and unworldliness. Christ's words, "of such is the kingdom of heaven," seem especially applicable to them. The lesser characters of the book are equally interesting. Aussandon's wife, Bonne,



is a typical Frenchwomen of the *bourgeois* class—a shrewd, managing woman, domineering over her clever husband, but kindly withal, and when she considers that it is Aussandon's duty to denounce Madame Autheman, she is equal to the sacrifice of their worldly prospects, such an influence had the spirit of her husband's life over her. M. Autheman, Jeanne's husband, is as madly infatuated with his wife as he is deeply wronged by her; and last but not least, Sylvanire, the nurse of Lorie's children, is a perfect "*femme du peuple*," capable, faithful, and suspicious.

Daudet has solved the problem of being at once artistic and didactic; he never sacrifices the harmony of his creations to point a moral—a failing of almost all the great English novelists. His style is concise but clear; no one can use short sentences with greater effect than Daudet. The scene in the church when Aussandon reproaches Jeanne and refuses to allow her to partake of the sacrament, the meeting between the pastor and Bonne after the sermon, Eline's first interview with Jeanne and the last with her mother, are examples of how much can be said in a few words. The book abounds in scenes as suggestive and vivid as a fine painting. To American readers many of Daudet's characters may seem exaggerated, but to any one who has lived much in Paris they appear familiar; in no city in the world are to be found such extremes of good and evil, such spirituality and such materialism, or so many varied types of character, as exist side by side in that great metropolis, which has been the birthplace of all that is best and worst in our modern civilization. To one desiring to know all sides of the political, moral, and social life of that wonderful nation and of that great city, no books could be more instructive than are those of Alphonse Daudet.

ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

#### THE GROWTH OF LAW, AS STUDIED BY A SPENCERIAN PHILOSOPHER.\*

The latest contribution to the discussion concerning the fundamentals of jurisprudence is an essay of 180 pages, by an American lawyer, Mr. Cohn, of Little Rock, Arkansas. The *motif* of this essay may be seen in the following passages from the author's Introduction:

"Law, as designating a rule of action prevailing in a given community, could have no divine origin in any sense superhuman or preternatural. It resulted from the impact of human beings, if I may use that expression; to the existence of which, human beings were a *sine qua non*. That was so, and

always will be so, it seems to me, among all peoples. The ideas connoted by the word 'Law' as used herein, irrespective of the period of history to which our attention is directed, are of human origin; as ideas are known, because, and only because, they are of human creation, they could not well be of different origin."

It will be found that this writer has carefully adhered to his canon of examining the "law"—meaning thereby that law which governs human conduct and the relations among men and societies—exclusively upon the natural plane and from a natural standpoint. In this he follows and imitates Prof. Holland, who has lately written upon the "Elements of Jurisprudence." It is possible thus to study and analyze jurisprudence, omitting for the time being all observation of or reference to the supernatural; and no doubt such studies have their use. Even those who believe that human laws have a superhuman origin will do well to put aside for a time all question as to their origin, and study the growth and development of the science of these laws, historically and analytically, from a purely natural standpoint. It seems to be assumed by writers like Prof. Holland and Mr. Cohn, that such a study requires as a postulate the abnegation of all belief as to the origin of the idea of law, from which the student is, suppositively, led to the conclusion that the idea of a superhuman origin is absurd. This assumption is, however, gratuitous. Its effect is to detract from the symmetry and completeness of the exposition. Prof. Holland, for example, drew most admirably the correct distinction between the Laws of Nature, or the Order of the Universe, and the laws explained and enforced in Jurisprudence. But inasmuch as only the last-named laws have a sanction which the human intellect can comprehend—namely, the sanction of a determinate human authority—it seemed to Holland to follow that no other laws could be laws in an absolute sense. All those other codes of rules for the guidance of human action, which pertain to the realm of Nature or to the field of Morals, Holland therefore classed as laws only by analogy; and he, like Austin, insisted that they could be called such only by way of metaphor. It is manifest that this last criticism is superfluous.

But the point now to be observed is, that in order to study jurisprudence with Holland or with Cohn, it is not necessary either to affirm or to deny as to the origin of the laws of either jurisprudence or morals or nature. A passage which Mr. Cohn quotes from his favorite author, Herbert Spencer, will illustrate this point:

"From the biological point of view Mr. Spen-

\* AN ESSAY ON THE GROWTH OF LAW. By Morris M. Cohn. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.



cer shows that 'ethical science becomes a specification of the conduct of associated men who are severally *so constituted* that' they conduct themselves toward each other in accordance with certain rules." (Cohn's Essay, p. 133).

Here Mr. Spencer builds up his science of conduct by showing that conduct is natural and to some extent spontaneous; men so conduct themselves because they are "so constituted." It is obvious that in this examination of conduct from a simply natural point of view, it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Spencer to say why or how or by whom men are "so constituted." Let the natural-minded evolutionist believe on that subject as he may; the devout evolutionist will believe that men are "so constituted" by their Creator, to whom he will look as the primary author of the rules of ethics; but to Mr. Spencer's argument or deductions, it is necessary only to assume that men are "so constituted," a fact of which the natural minds of all classes of men take cognizance.

It is but just to Mr. Cohn, however, to say that he does not obtrude, to so great an extent as Prof. Holland, this unnecessary criticism upon belief in a Great First Cause. He is a devoted student of Mr. Spencer, and his Essay may in general terms be characterized as a pioneer effort to reconstruct jurisprudence upon the basis of the Spencerian philosophy. He treats his subject in three aspects or phases: Historical, Philosophical, and Physical. The two former he illustrates by copious extracts from the leading English and German writers who have speculated upon the growth and development of jurisprudence. The "physical phase" is founded almost entirely upon Spencer. As the latter undertook to present a "physical phase of ethics," Mr. Cohn, for avowed want of "a better title for this head," discusses under the title named the physical or material influences which have moulded human laws in their development. From Mr. Spencer's writings he learns "how intimately the phenomena which we class as conduct are connected with our physical existence," and with him concludes that "in the creation of conduct and the rules of conduct \* \* \*, physical influences have a continuous and evolving effect." Though true, these conclusions fail to justify his title of a "Physical Phase," for no amount of outside physical influences could ever transmute intellectual ideas into material forms, or afford us a material view of them.

Mr. Cohn, in his "Conclusion," awakens the sympathy of students by his earnest advocacy of a freer and more enlarged method of thought and criticism in the study of legal principles. But he takes a somewhat

pessimistic view of the possible effect of a hypostasis of the law as "a divine something which possesses an ambiguous personality, the being and presence of which they [we] vaguely feel." There is in such a conception of the law no necessarily contracting or benumbing influence. A Christian student of the fundamentals of jurisprudence may be as free as Cohn or Holland or Spencer to study the science on the natural plane, as earnest and enthusiastic in searching after its true characteristics, and as thoroughly interested and delighted in tracing its development. A belief in the Divine origin of all the sanctions of either natural, ethical or jurisprudential laws will neither dwarf the intellect nor obstruct its free processes. That origin stands in discrete degrees far above the intellectual degree of man's nature, just as his intellectual is a discrete degree above his physical. To be able to see that from a higher plane come down the animating principles which lead men into the knowledge and practice of the rules of ethics and morals, will of necessity assist the investigating student to understand better the irresistible forces by which those rules are evolved into matured codes of law.

JAMES O. PIERCE.

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#### SWEDENBORG.\*

The name of Emanuel Swedenborg is one that will live. It belongs to literature not less than to science and theology. Respect for both his genius and his character grow with a fuller knowledge of his life. "I have often thought of writing," said Coleridge, "a work to be entitled, 'Vindication of Great Men Unjustly Branded'; and at such times the names prominent to my mind's eye have been Giordano Bruno, Jacob Böhme, Benedict Spinoza, and Emanuel Swedenborg. Grant that the origin of the Swedenborgian theology is a problem; yet, on whichever of the three possible hypotheses (possible, I mean, for gentlemen, scholars, and Christians), it may be solved—namely: 1, Swedenborg's own assertion and constant belief in the hypothesis of a supernatural illumination; or, 2, that the great and excellent man was led into this belief by becoming the subject of a very rare, but not (it is said) altogether unique, conjunction of the somniative faculty with the voluntary and other powers of the waking state; or, 3, the modest suggestion that the first and second may not be so incompatible as they appear;—still, it ought never to be

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\*THE LIFE AND MISSION OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. By B. Worcester. With Portrait. Boston: Roberts Brothers.



forgotten that the merit and importance of Swedenborg's system do only in a very secondary degree depend on any of the three. So much even from a very partial acquaintance with the works of Swedenborg, I can venture to assert—that, as a naturalist, psychologist, and theologian, he has strong and varied claims on the gratitude and admiration of the professional and philosophical student." And Emerson is not wholly out of the way when he affirms that "The most remarkable step in the religious history of recent ages is that made by the genius of Swedenborg. These truths, passing out of his system into general circulation, are now met with every day, qualifying the views and creeds of all churches, and of men of no church."

It would be absurd, then, to say that the works of such a man do not belong to Literature. If he had not been in his day so eminent as a man of affairs; if he had not distinguished himself early in life in the department of mathematics; if he had not shown such capacity, and, during one period of his life, such a passion, for mechanical invention; if he had not mastered so thoroughly the higher sciences of his time; if he had not passed on from science to philosophy and psychology, stating principles, enunciating and anticipating theories in the line of the most progressive thinking, doing so much to emancipate both science and philosophy from bondage to both Cartesian and Baconian one-sided methods of investigation and reasoning; or, if he had not confessedly done so much toward fostering more rational and spiritual views as to the nature of true religion,—he would still be worthy of study as a poet. Not that he wrote in the poetical form, but that he possessed so eminently, and came to be so dominated by, the poetical spirit. If "the vision and the faculty divine," according to Wordsworth, are what make the poet, the difference between Dante and Swedenborg is not so great as might be. For all the poets, the doctrine or assumption of correspondences is the "master light of all their seeing." There is a world which we all see; yet back of that, above that, somewhere there is the "other world," which men of the poet-nature behold, seeing, as they do, the two worlds as if they were one. At the bottom of Swedenborg's theory of "correspondence" lies as profound and instructive a truth as the human mind has been able to grasp. As to the validity of his own private interpretations, that is another matter. In 1618, while still a youth, in a letter to his brother-in-law, speaking of his recent mathematical discoveries, he wrote: "I wish I had some more of these novelties; aye, a novelty in literary matters for

every day in the year, so that the world might find pleasure in them. There is never a lack of those who will plod on in the old beaten track, while there are scarcely six or ten in a whole century who are able to generate novelties that are based upon argument and reason." But it was not until nearly thirty years later—that is, in 1745—that he received the great "novelty" of his life, the "open vision" of the spiritual world, and began the publication of his new theological system in "The Worship and Love of God."

Biographies of Swedenborg are well worthy the attention of scholars and of thoughtful readers. Many such have been published, large and small. In the present work Mr. Worcester makes free use of the results of his predecessors' labors. The vast mass of material has been digested; the main incidents in the home life and public career of the Seer are concisely and clearly presented; and the preparatory labors and gradual development of thought and character are well indicated. While the biographer speaks as a disciple, he does so with invariable good taste. The very expressive portrait of Swedenborg adds much to the interest of the book.

SIMEON GILBERT.

#### ESSAYS, CLASSICAL AND MODERN.\*

The first impression which these essays make is that of solidity and thoroughness. Those who read them once will read them again. Their texture is firm, and as different as possible from that sleazy brilliancy which characterizes so much of the literary fabrication of the day. They are pitched in a minor key: we feel that the author has dwelt so habitually with the Dantes in their dread infernos, that the baleful fires have left ineffaceable traces upon his garments. His eye has "kept watch o'er man's mortality," with few cheering glimpses of the unrisen day beyond. His mind has been made serious, sad even, by strenuous and too unhopeful meditation upon the highest themes. These essays all, in a sense, relate to the one engrossing and tormenting question, "If a man die shall he live again?" No matter where the author begins in his discussions of the lives and works of celebrities so various as Virgil, Marcus Aurelius, Mazzini, Victor Hugo, Renan, George Sand, George Eliot, Rossetti, he soon brings us to a consideration of their relation to this question. Various, of course, are the answers elicited,

\*ESSAYS. By F. W. H. Myers. In two volumes. I. Classical. II. Modern. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.



from the *que sais-je* of Renan to the confident hopefulness of George Sand, from the resigned negation of George Eliot to the triumphant certainty of Mazzini. Yet it may be said that the author's philosophy brings all into a certain harmony of spirit and aim, of course not of results, and that the thoughtful mind will find its highest hopes confirmed, its most cherished convictions strengthened, by the comparison of the answers made by so many earnest seekers to these momentous questions. In so far as Mr. Myers's own views appear through his statement and criticism of those held by others, his attitude appears to be that of tentative and hopeful agnosticism. "Who knows if the metaphysics and theology of the past will not be to those which the progress of speculation will one day reveal, what the cosmos of Anaximenes and Indico-ploetes is to the cosmos of Laplace and of Humboldt?" In this sentence, quoted with approval from Renan, and in many passages of similar tone scattered through these volumes, we perceive a not unhopeful, not unchristian spirit of patient forward-looking philosophy, which "would set no despairing limit to the knowledge or the hopes of man." The somewhat indefinable attitude of this writer with respect to the Christianity of the past and that of the future seems analogous to the position which he ascribes, truthfully, we think, to Virgil. "And thus it is," he says, at the close of his delicate analysis of Virgil's relation to Christianity, "and thus it is that Virgil's poems lie at the watershed of religions. Filled as they are with Roman rites and Roman tradition, they contain also another element, gentler, holier, till then almost unknown; a change has passed over them, like the change which passes over a Norwegian midnight when the rose of evening becomes silently the rose of dawn."

Mr. Myers deals at some length, sympathetically but candidly, with the theological speculations of Renan. He shows very conclusively that science is as yet by no means in a position to assert, as Renan in its name asserts, that the "abnormal events" related in the Gospels are really in opposition to the course of nature. He refers to many of those outlying phenomena which scientific men have so far shrunk from investigating, avowedly for fear of introducing "an incalculable element which would interfere with the certainty of all experiments." The following vigorous passage is significant as an impartial commentary upon the claims of the "scientific" treatment of the rise of Christianity:

"It can hardly be expected \* \* \* that the common sense of the public will permanently accept any of the present critical explanations of the al-

leged appearances of Christ after death. It will not accept the view of Strauss, according to which the 'mythopœic faculty' creates a legend without an author and without a beginning; so that when St. Paul says 'He was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve,' he is repeating about acquaintances of his own an extraordinary assertion, which was never originated by any definite person on any definite grounds, but which somehow proved so persuasive to the men who were best able to contradict it that they were willing to suffer death for its truth. Nor will the world be contented with the theory according to which Christ was never killed at all, but was smuggled by some unknown disciples into the room where the Twelve sat at meat, and then disappeared unaccountably from the historic scene, after crowning a divine life with a bogus resurrection. Nor will men continue to believe—if anybody besides M. Renan believes it now—that the faithful were indeed again and again convinced that their risen Master was standing visibly among them, but thought this because there was an accidental noise, or puff of air, or even an *étrange mirattement*, an atmospheric effect. An *étrange mirattement*! Paley's 'Evidences' is not a subtle book nor a spiritual book. But one wishes that the robust Paley with his 'twelve men of known probity' were alive again to deal with hypotheses like this. The Apostles were not so much like a British jury as Paley imagined them. But they were more like a British jury than like a parcel of hysterical monomaniacs." (pp. 221-222.)

It would seem, then, that the "scientific theory" of the Resurrection must turn out to be the old one which accounts for all the facts. Of course Mr. Myers's agnosticism stands in the way of his accepting this. His attitude is indicated by the following words: "But if these Gospel signs and wonders are considered as indications of laws which embrace, and in a sense unite, the seen and the unseen worlds, then surely it is of immense importance to science that they should occur anywhere, and of immense importance to Christianity that they should occur in connection with the foundation of that faith." Plainly and crudely stated, his thought is that, in what seems to us miraculous, God simply subordinates laws known to science to more potent laws, as yet unknown, but perhaps ascertainable. In this our author avowedly follows the suggestion of St. Augustine that "God does nothing against nature."

We should wrong our author did we leave the impression that these essays are merely religious discussions. Some of them, as those upon Virgil, Renan, George Sand, and Victor Hugo, have a distinct value as sufficiently complete studies, which really advance our knowledge, and which would serve admirably as introductions to the study of these writers. These exquisitely worded literary studies, following his excellent life of Wordsworth, place Mr. Myers in the front rank of our literary critics. The essay upon Mazzini is an admirable study of that heroic soul. We should be sorry for the young man who could



fail to profit by the thoughtful perusal of it. The shorter essays upon Seeley's "Natural Religion," and upon Rossetti and the Religion of Beauty, will seem vague and inconclusive to most readers. The latter in particular will probably not do much to interpret that misunderstood poet, nor does it succeed in making very clear the claims of the so-called "Religion of Beauty" to that name. This failure, however, can by no means be ascribed to a lack of literary skill; it lies rather in the nature of the undertaking. The sum and substance of this new religion comes, it seems, to this:

"The pursuit of pleasure through art \* \* \* has a tendency to quicken and exalt \* \* \* the emotions and appetencies of man. If only the artist can keep clear of the sensual selfishness which will, in its turn, degrade the art which yields to it: if only he can worship beauty with a strong and single heart, his emotional nature will acquire a grace and elevation which are not, indeed, identical with the elevation of virtue, the grace of holiness, but which are none the less a priceless enrichment of the complex life of man."

The essay upon Victor Hugo is exceedingly trenchant, and contains many things that have long cried out for a voice. The critic attributes the great poet's multitude of sins to his colossal egoism, which "has exercised a disastrous effect on his intellectual as well as on his moral career." While admitting the truth of this, we think Mr. Myers insists upon it too much, so that his study becomes much too one-sided to be accepted as more than a contribution to a final estimate. His view of the poet would have been more generous, and therefore juster, had the critic been able or willing to throw the veil of good-natured tolerance over this one disagreeable trait which Victor Hugo shares with so many poets and Frenchmen, and had he given more prominence to the great fact of that love of his kind which has made Victor Hugo the poet at once of little children and of all the "lost causes and impossible loyalties" of the century. In view of the homage paid to Victor Hugo by many of the greatest and best men of his own and other lands, it may be urged concerning his "egoism," that a poet who has succeeded in deceiving half the world may well be pardoned for such self-deception. And after admitting the substantial justice of the critic's principal allegations—that Hugo's dramas are essentially melodramatic, that he is rhetorician rather than thinker, fervid orator but no statesman, that he is far from rivalling Shakespeare, or even Eliot or Sand, in delineation of character, admitting his egregious love of the hideous, his blood-curdling offences against taste, admitting finally his "autotheism" (to which he has, however,

made many proselytes), all deductions having been made, we still find in his works a solid residue of noble poetry, human sympathy, creative imagination, which makes us inclined to rest at last upon Swinburne's judgment, quoted by Myers at the outset, that "M. Hugo is the greatest of living poets," if not "the name that is above every name in lyric song."

The publishers have done what in them lay—and that is much—to make these essays pleasant to read. The volumes are light and tastefully bound, the uncut leaves are of excellent paper, the type is large and perfect. It is long since a collection of essays has been published, so pure and elevated in tone, so sustained in thought, so chaste in style, so instructive in contents, so subtle and felicitous in criticism. MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE power of a sweet and gentle nature is felt in the lives of Charles and Mary Lamb, as much or even more than the charm of a strong and clear intellect. It was the generous loving sympathy and charity which they bestowed instinctively and endlessly upon every friend and fellow being, that constituted their rare attractiveness. Others among their gifted contemporaries might have talents of a higher and more brilliant quality, but none were like them patient, mild, tender, and merciful to the very core. Their sorrows were many, and some of a remediless and most afflicting character; but they were borne with uncomplaining and heroic resignation. Their faults were sins so wholly against themselves and so pardonable in a tried and harrowed experience, that we throw a veil over them, as we cover the face of the dead. The brother and sister were inseparable in their lives, and thus remain in the memory of mankind. Where have we another such example of deep and undying fraternal affection? Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, William Herschel and his sister Caroline, come instantly to mind; but Wordsworth and Herschel felt and satisfied the need of more intimate ties. Charles Lamb alone was content in a sister's love and companionship. The intensity of his fondness and admiration for Mary was as strong as her devotion to him; it seemed in the fulness and fidelity of its expression to rival the attachment of a husband to a wife. And Mary's affection for her brother was that of mother, sister, friend, and wife, blended in one. The account of their ministry to each other, their dependence upon each other, their griefs and their joys shared meekly yet bravely with each other, will always move the heart. The world must forever regard the amiable pair with a peculiar love and reverence. The biography of Mary Lamb, by Anne Gilchrist, which is now added to the series of "Famous Women" (Roberts Brothers), is all we could ask as a memoir of the estimable woman and author. It



is cast in the unpretending form which marks the previous volumes in the series, but the fitness of the writer for the work she has done is evident in the unbroken interest of the history unfolded. The quiet of Mary Lamb's spirit broods over the narrative of her career. We are under the spell of her gracious virtues, and receive grateful lessons from her wisdom and kindness. Much of her inner self is revealed in her letters to Sara Stoddard, afterward the wife of William Hazlitt. She wrote with captivating frankness when addressing her friends, relating the thousand little particulars of every-day occurrence which women know how to detail in their epistolary correspondence with such superior grace. Two short extracts from these letters give the key to her character and to her influence over her brother. In the first, she speaks of her capacity to adapt herself to the society of others "from a knack I know I have of looking into people's real characters and never expecting them to act out of it—never expecting another to do as I would in the same case. When you leave your mother, and say if you never see her again you shall feel no remorse, and when you make a *Jewish* bargain with your *lover*, all this gives me no offence, because it is your nature and your temper, and I do not expect or want you to be otherwise than you are. I love you for the good that is in you, and look for no change." In the second, she says: "By entreaties and prayer I might have prevailed on my brother to say nothing about it. But I make it a point of conscience never to interfere or cross my brother in the humor he happens to be in. It always appears to me to be a vexatious kind of tyranny that women have no business to exercise over men, which, merely because, *they having a better judgment*, they have power to do. Let men alone, and at last we find they come round to the right way, which *we* by a kind of intuition, perceive at once. But better, far better that we should let them often do wrong than that they should have the torment of a monitor always at their elbows." The wonderful sagacity and tact manifest in these passages were natural and ruling motives in Mary Lamb's conduct. But most wonderful of all the elements of her nature was the firm, strong fibre of her mind, which bore the strain and wear of annual periods of insanity lasting for five, six, or eight weeks, during which it was necessary to confine her in a mad-house. She knew when the terrible calamity was approaching, and submissively prepared for her impending imprisonment. Together, the brother and sister would set out for the asylum, often on foot by an unfrequented path, and both weeping bitterly over the cruelty of their fate. Charles endured the loneliness of their separations with sad patience, simply alluding to it in his letters as, "Mary has been attacked by one of her severe illnesses, and is at present *from home*." In a letter to Miss Wordsworth, he added this feeling tribute to her worth: "Meantime she is dead to me, and I miss a prop. All my strength is gone, and I am like a fool, bereft of her coöperation. To say all that I know of her would be more than I think anybody could believe or even understand. \* \* \* She is older and wiser and better than I,

and all my wretched imperfections I cover to myself by resolutely thinking on her goodness. She would share life and death, Heaven and Hell, with me." Mary was born with the germs of insanity lurking in her brain, but was thirty-two years old when the first awful outburst of frenzy took place. The greater part of the year her mind was lucid, but any undue excitement was followed by a term of utter eclipse. With the decline of age, the intervals of sanity shortened, and in the last twenty years of her life her senses were almost wholly obscured. It was in one of her periods of oblivion that Charles Lamb passed away, and the loving, suffering brother and sister were finally parted, thirteen years before Mary's death at the age of 83. Theirs is a mournful chapter in the history of human life, yet it is hallowed by an exhibition of the sweetest affections and most endearing attributes of heart and mind.

In 1866, Dr. C. J. Wills, a young English physician looking about for a field for practice, applied for an appointment in the Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia. The position was secured; the journey was promptly taken to the dominions of the Shah; and within a few months from the inception of the enterprise, the doctor was established in service at Hamadan, a town upwards of one hundred and fifty miles from Teheran, on the road to the Turkish frontier. His appointment was for the regular term of three years, but was renewed and extended until it finally covered fifteen. During this period, Dr. Wills's station was several times changed, and Hamadan, Julfa near Ispahan, and Shiraz, were successively his home. Twice he returned to England, the second time bringing back with him to Persia a wife to share the vicissitudes of life in the Orient. His official duties were light; the corps of men in the telegraph service, being naturally young and of vigorous constitution, called upon him for little medical attention. But he took upon himself voluntarily the task of holding a free dispensary daily, and all came to him who would, to be healed of their diseases. The better classes remunerated him if they chose—which was seldom—and the poor gave him nothing. In 1881, Dr. Wells again visited England with his family, on a two years' leave of absence, which he has improved by presenting the public with a volume of his experiences of life in Persia. His book (Macmillan & Co.) is entitled "The Land of the Lion and the Sun"—the name being borrowed from the national emblems of the empire. The writer has not attempted to give a systematic account of Persia or a comprehensive record of his personal observations, but in an informal manner has brought together a large amount of interesting information relating to the country and its inhabitants. He takes us along with him in his journeys and excursions, in his visits to the palaces of princes, to the homes of the people, to the harems even which he is allowed to penetrate in his capacity as a physician. He speaks of the wild animals and the wild flowers which the traveller is apt to meet in jaunts across the country; of the plants and fruits under culture; of the skill of the



Persians in cookery; of their dress, habits, education, government, and religion. He calls Persia the cheapest land for the poor man under the sun, and shows by figures how little it costs to maintain a comfortable home, a retinue of servants, a stock of domestic animals, and to supply the table lavishly with varied and delicious viands. He also discloses the disabilities and privations which affect such advantages and render Persia under the best circumstances intolerable after a time to the European and "definitely not the place for a lady." Dr. Wills is not at all egotistical in his writing, but one gains the impression that he is a person of pluck and resolution, and admirably calculated to preserve his rights and make himself respected by a lawless community, such as surrounds the residents everywhere in semi-barbarous Persia.

A SPLENDID illustration of the industry and patience with which eminent explorers in science pursue their investigations is afforded in Dr. Hermann Muller's voluminous work on "The Fertilization of Flowers" (Macmillan & Co.). It contains an enormous mass of observations concerning the mechanism of flowers, their adaptations, by means of structure, color, and odor, to secure cross or self-fertilization, and the species of insects which in each given case assist in the operation. The data are carefully systematized, and their bearing upon the theory of Darwin, that cross-fertilization is more productive of vigorous seed than self-fertilization, is clearly pointed out. No botanist has worked more faithfully than Dr. Muller along these lines of research, or has obtained richer results as the fruits of many studious years. To Spengler belongs the honor of having made the first significant discoveries with regard to the curious and varied contrivances by which insects are induced to visit flowers and unconsciously take part in the process of fertilization. After him, Knight, Herbert and Gastner pursued the subject with prolific interest; but not until Darwin had published his "Origin of Species" was the peculiar importance of such inquiries perceived. When the great English scientist had demonstrated the injurious effects of the system of breeding in- and-in upon plants as well as animals, the value of researches tending to establish or disprove the position was realized. Hildebrand, Delpins, Axell, and the brothers Fritz and Hermann Muller, were conspicuous among the observers who advanced eagerly along the paths Darwin had opened up. Valuable studies were made by Fritz Muller among the flowers in southern Brazil, while Dr. Hermann Muller conducted close and prolonged experiments among the flowers of the Alps and of lower Germany. The collection of discoveries made by the latter, which is now presented to the English-reading public, contains a prefatory notice by Charles Darwin, which has a special interest from being one of his very last writings. The work is also enriched with a bibliography of books, papers, and notes, dealing with the subject of the fertilization of flowers, prepared by the translator, D'Arcy W. Thompson. The observations of Muller are copiously illustrated,

thoroughly indexed, and preceded with a history of the development of the subject from the time of Spengler to the present day.

MR. HENRY J. WINSER, author of an excellent "Guide to the Yellowstone Park" and a "Tourist's Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad," has prepared a larger and more comprehensive work entitled "The Great Northwest; a Guide-Book and Itinerary," which is just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Winsor's works are among our best specimens of guide-book literature. The information which he gives is carefully stated, and has been found trustworthy; his descriptions are not exaggerated; and his style is clear and unpretentious. The present work has chapters summarizing the history of the Northern Pacific Railroad, describing the more important regions and places along the route, with interesting historical sketches and curious incidents and allusions, and giving practical detailed directions for the tourist. The chapters on the Yellowstone National Park are especially noticeable for their fulness of description and judicious citations from the writings of prominent scientists and travellers who have explored the region. The work has some new and valuable maps, and in the main a good mechanical arrangement—though this would be considerably improved by placing such matter as anecdotes and incidental allusions in some subordinate typography, or running it into the text, instead of giving it captions similar to those which cover the place or region treated, and are designed to mark the distinct course of the itinerary. With the very general public attention which recent events have directed to the region described, and the rush of travel thither which another year will bring, Mr. Winsor's little book must prove as widely useful as it is deserving and timely.

THE use of English classics as readers in our schools has much to recommend it. Provided the works are properly chosen and adapted to the purpose, they kindle an interest in the reading lesson which is sustained from day to day, rendering it a source of lively pleasure rather than a dull mechanical duty, while at the same time they familiarize children at an early age with the masterpieces of our literature. It is so much clear gain, because they never feel the time that has been spent in such reading, and, moreover, it has taken place at a period when the sensibilities are most easily impressed, and the memory is most retentive of the images presented to it. A famous poem or prose work which a child has read as a daily exercise under the supervision of a good teacher, is appreciated, enjoyed, and remembered, as in many cases no book will ever be which is perused in after life. Realizing all this, Mr. W. H. Lambert, Superintendent of Schools at Malden, Mass., has edited Defoe's immortal work, the "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," with especial view to its employment in the school-room. It is preceded with a biographical sketch of Defoe, and accompanied with foot-notes explaining obscure and obsolete words and



allusions. The text has likewise been subjected to some desirable changes in the way of abridgment, expurgation, and division into chapters. We congratulate the children to whom reading will be made a delight while this book is in their hands. (Ginn, Heath & Co.)

SHOULD Mr. William Black produce another novel or two ranking with "Yolande" (Harper & Brother), he will have furnished the public with a plummet and line for fathoming the depth of his invention. It appears now to be shallower than his admirers would like to believe it. The drain of overmuch writing is telling upon it; and unless there is a rest in the labor of composition, or some new influx from the springs of genius, it must soon be exhausted. "Yolande" is but a copy of "The Princess of Thule," only feebler and paler. The lovely Princess was a noble type of womanhood, so beautiful to contemplate and remember that we expect of Mr. Black new personations as fresh and attractive, and not weak reproductions of her. But if Yolande, the heroine of his last novel, lacks the sign of an original creation, what shall be said of the secondary characters moving about her? The pretty coquettish Mary Graham has a degree of spirit and decision suited to the limited necessities of her situation; Jack Melville, too, makes great efforts to act up to his part and do the heroic thing when required of him; but the nervelessness and vacillation displayed by Yolande's father and her first lover, the Master of Lynn, come too near imbecility to be amusing. It is in truth a dreary business to travel in such company through the long stretch of a many-paged novel.

A CLEVER little book, whose attractions begin with its tasteful binding, is "A Newport Aquarelle" (Roberts Brothers). As its name indicates, it is a picture of Newport society, and it is painted in a rather cynical spirit by a skilful but somewhat hasty hand. The characters are boldly drawn with a few strokes, and give one the impression that they are portraits. The aim of the story is to depict the vapid frivolities of this most frivolous of summer resorts, and to hold up to scorn the absurdity of American Anglo-maniacs who run after everything English without delay or discrimination. The plot of the story is chiefly concerned with the struggle of love and pride in the heart of a worldly-minded girl, whose better nature finally triumphs, and who sacrifices her ambition by marrying the man she loves. It is gratifying to note that she is suitably rewarded by discovering him to be the "best match" after all.

MRS. DAHLOREN'S "A Washington Winter" (J. R. Osgood & Co.) is a soulless work, without traces of high thought or noble principles, but with plentiful evidences of an innate vulgarity. Mrs. Dahlgren is the author of a treatise on etiquette, from which she frequently quotes in her story. If there are things worth living for unconnected with dinners, receptions, parties, and balls, Mrs. Dahl-

gren does not seem to have discovered the fact. Her book has made some stir in Washington circles by the ill-nature and injustice of its caricatures of certain well-known official and social celebrities, but outside of the set at which it is aimed it must fail to excite a sensation.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

PAUL DU CHAILLU is in London, at work on his new book, "The Viking Age."

DR. AGNEW's great work on Surgery is soon to be completed by the publication, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of the third volume.

GEORGE MACDONALD's new novel, "Donal Grant," is to be published in this country, by D. Lothrop & Co., from the MS., advance sheets being forwarded to England from Boston.

THE ORANGE JUDD COMPANY have issued new editions, revised and largely re-written, of two of their most important works—Barry's "Fruit Garden" and Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer."

HUNTER's "Encyclopedic Dictionary," the publication of which was begun by Cassell & Co. several years ago, has reached the fourth volume. A fuller account of this grand work will be given in a future number of THE DIAL.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. announce, as an illustrated book for the holiday season, a new edition of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," with additional matter selected from the more recent English poets, by the American editor, Mr. John Forster Kirk.

SOME of the cuts contained in Osgood's elegant edition of "The Lady of the Lake" have been utilized in a popular "Student's edition," edited with notes by W. J. Rolfe and published by J. R. Osgood & Co. The edition is cheap, yet attractive in appearance, and is rendered a very desirable one by Mr. Rolfe's pains-taking and interesting annotations.

LEE & SHEPARD issue a new novel by Mary A. Denison, called "His Triumph;" "Right or Wrong, or Life at Lake View," by M. L. Moreland;" a "Hand-book of the Earth, Natural Methods in Geography," by Louisa Parsons Hopkins; "Universal Phonography, or Short-Hand by the Allen Method;" and "Fore and Aft; a Story of Sea Life," by Dr. Robert Dixon.

THE new "English Illustrated Magazine," the first number of which is to appear on the first of October, is to be issued simultaneously in London and New York. In some respects it is expected to be a retaliatory enterprise against the American magazines that have invaded England, and to compete with them in quality of matter and engravings, while its price will be but twenty cents a copy or two dollars a year. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

THE new duodecimo edition of "Harper's Franklin Square Library" is so perfect in form that it might be expected to supersede the larger and clumsier edition. Its latest issue, and a very attractive one, is "Altiora Peto," by Laurence Oliphant,



the author of "Piccadilly," "The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillcuddy," and other works which have created some sensation among the reading public. Some of the characters and scenes in the story are American.

An important contribution to Shakespearean bibliography is made by Mr. Foster in his "Monthly Reference Lists" for July and August. The various editions of Shakespeare are given, with notes and memoranda by distinguished Shakespearean scholars, indicating the most ancient and the most modern, the most sumptuous and the most moderate-priced, the best "single-volume" editions, the best "single-play" editions, and the best in other forms. The "Reference Lists" are now published by F. Leypoldt, 32 Park Row, New York City.

E. P. DUTTON & Co. announce that their leading color book this season, to be manufactured for them in Germany, will be entitled "Told in the Twilight," and consist of poems by F. E. Weatherby and designs for illustration by M. E. Edwards and J. C. Staples. A leading feature of their holiday trade will be fringed books, in which form they will present some nineteen volumes, including several of Miss Havergal's selections, Keble's "Evening Hymn," Faber's "Pilgrims of the Night," Poe's "Raven," and other favorite poems, illustrated.

JANSEN, McCLURG & Co's fall list contains Dr. Nohl's *Life of Wagner*, translated from the German by George P. Upton; "Speech and Manners for Home and School," by Miss E. S. Kirkland, author of "Dora's Housekeeping," etc.; a new volume of *Sermons* by Prof. David Swing; "Round About Rio," a gossip account of a year spent by an American family at Rio de Janeiro, by F. D. Y. Carpenter; "Political Recollections, from 1840 to 1872," by the Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and "Times of Charles XII," forming the third volume of "The Surgeon's Stories," a series of Swedish historical romances, by Prof. Topellius.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish this month Mr. Smalley's "History of the Northern Pacific Railroad," from the inception of the enterprise in 1834 to its completion in 1883, with maps and engravings from original sketches; Mr. Winsor's "Tourist's Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad;" the "New Centennial Edition of Irving's Life of Washington," in popular form; "Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists," comprising single specimen essays from Irving, Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Landor, De Quincey, Thackeray, Sydney Smith, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, and others; "Work for Women," practical hints and suggestions regarding the various occupations best suited to women, by George J. Manson; and "The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play," by Helen Campbell.

The autumn publications of Cupples, Upham & Co. include a new novel entitled, "The Love of a Lifetime," by the author of "From Madge to Margaret;" "About Spain," by W. H. Downes, a Boston journalist, with illustrations; "A Memoir of Charles Lowe," with extracts from his diary and letters, by Martha Perry Lowe; "Stray Chords," a volume of poems by Julia Anagnos, daughter of Julia Ward

Howe; "Patrice, Her Love and Labor," a poem in four parts, by Edward F. Hayward, author of "Ecce Spiritus;" a holiday edition of "Poems and Sonnets," by Owen Insley; "Business Man's Assistant," by I. R. Butts; "Whence, What and Where," by J. R. Nichols (new edition). The firm will also issue the art catalogue of the New England Exposition, in a large quarto volume, containing some seventy illustrations and some twenty articles on art topics.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' new "Classic Series" is very favorably introduced by a neat volume containing Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "The Lady of the Lake." The series will contain "The Vicar of Wakefield" with Mulready's illustrations, "Paul and Virginia" illustrated by Lalange, Southey's "Life of Nelson" illustrated by B. Foster, and many other standard English books. The firm will soon publish, as the third volume of the successful "Famous Women" series, "Margaret Fuller," by Julia Ward Howe; also "Swanee River Stories," by the late Sherwood Bonner; "The Expansion of England," by Prof. J. R. Seeley; and the "Autobiography and Letters of Orville Dewey, D.D.," edited by his daughter. For the holidays, this firm has a new illustrated edition of Gray's "Elegy," the designs being made by Harry Fenn, from sketches taken at the scene of the poem.

D. APPLETON & Co's announcements for early publication include: "Conflict in Nature and Life," a study of the problem of good and evil, and of antagonism in the constitution of things; "Mediæval Civilization," by Prof. George Barton Adams; "The Foundations of Religious Belief," by Prof. W. D. Wilson, of Cornell University; "The Home Library," by Arthur Penn, a new volume in the series of "Appleton's Home Books;" "Don't," a manual of common errors in conduct and speech, uniform with "English as She is Spoke;" "Cumulative Method for Learning German," adapted to schools and home instruction, by Adolphe Dreysspring; "The Normal Music Course," by John W. Tufts and H. E. Holt; "The Love Poems of Louis Barnaval," with an introduction by Charles DeKay; and Volumes VIII and IX in the "Parchment Shakespeare," to be completed in twelve volumes.

THE "Athenæum" of August 18 prints a large batch of "Byron letters," the most important of which it says have not been published before. The letters are chiefly written by Byron's wife and sister (Mrs. Leigh) to each other; and while they are interesting, it is doubtful if they will fulfil the purpose of the "Athenæum" in publishing them—to dissipate finally "the scandalous legends that have sullied the fair fame of the poet, his wife, and his sister." The most outrageous of these "legends" died several years ago, choked by its own filth; and any one who would wish to revive it is beyond the reach of documentary or other rational influence. That there was hardness and bitterness on the part of Lady Byron toward Augusta Leigh, is shown by many of these letters, and particularly by the last one, dated April 12, 1831; but the cause of this is left to conjecture, except that it seems to have grown out of her jealous disposition, and to relate to her



long-cherished suspicion that Augusta had influenced Lord Byron in a manner unfavorable to his wife.

J. R. Osgood & Co. present a large catalogue of their Fall publications, containing "A Bird's-Eye View of Our Civil War," by Gen. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., author of a valuable work on "The Campaign of Chancellorsville;" the "Recollections of A Drummer-Boy," by Rev. H. M. Keifer, which have attracted wide attention among readers of "The Century;" Mr. James's comedy of "Daisy Miller," reprinted from "The Atlantic;" a new volume by Joel Chandler Harris, "Nights with Uncle Remus;" new novels—Howells's "A Woman's Reason," Miss Blanche Howard's "Gulun, a Wave on the Breton Shore," Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool," Mrs. Burnett's "Dolly," and H. C. Bunner's "A Woman of Honor;" several biographies—one of Whittier by Mr. F. H. Underwood, of George Eliot by Mr. G. W. Cooke, and of Eugène Fromentin translated from the French; several new popular editions of "Lucile;" the life of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by his son Julian; an essay on "Spiritual Creation," by the late Henry James; "The People and Politics," by Dr. G. W. Hosmer; "Songs of Fair Weather," by Maurice Thompson; "The Course of Empire, Outlines of the Chief Political Changes in the History of the World," by C. G. Wheeler, author of "Familiar Allusions;" "The Woods and Lakes of Maine," by L. L. Hubbard; "Myths of the Indians," by Ellen Russell Emerson; "The Ideas of the Apostle Paul," by James Freeman Clarke; a translation of Schopenhauer's "The World as Will and Idea;" "The Storied Sea," by Mrs. Lew Wallace; "Schools and Studies," educational essays, by President Hinsdale; "Abelard and Heloise," a mediæval romance, by Abby Sage Richardson; "A Little Girl Among the Old Masters," with introduction by W. D. Howells; "Red-Letter Days Abroad," by John L. Stoddard; "A Year of Sunshine," by Kate Sanborn; the new holiday edition of Tennyson's "The Princess," with over one hundred new illustrations by leading American artists; and *éditions de luxe* of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" (uniform with the similar edition of Hawthorne's works), the Carlyle and Emerson Correspondence, and President Hinsdale's edition of Garfield's works.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. offer an exceptionally attractive list of forthcoming publications, leading features of which are W. H. Seward's "Diplomatic History of the War for the Union," including Mr. Seward's private journal or diary, from 1861 to 1865, and his diplomatic correspondence; "The Voyage of the Jeannette," being the ship and ice journals of Commander De Long, edited by his wife; Mr. John Esten Cooke's "Virginia, A History of the People," forming the initiatory volume of Mr. Scudder's "American Commonwealths" series—to be followed by volumes on Oregon by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, South Carolina by the Hon. Wm. H. Trescott, Maryland by Prof. Wm. Hand Browne, Kentucky by Prof. N. S. Shaler, and Pennsylvania by the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh; several new volumes in the "American Men of Letters" series—on Em-

erson by Dr. Holmes, on Hawthorne by Lowell, on Margaret Fuller by Higginson, on Edmund Quincy by S. H. Gay, on Bryant by John Bigelow, on Bayard Taylor by J. R. G. Hassard, on Simms by G. W. Cable, on Franklin by McMaster, on Poe by G. L. Woodberry; and in the "American Statesmen" series, volumes on James Madison by S. H. Gay, on Albert Gallatin by John Austin Stevens, on Henry Clay by Carl Schurz, on Patrick Henry by Moses Coit Tyler. Also, a new story by Bret Harte, "In the Carquinez Woods," relating to early California life; "An Ambitious Woman," a novel by Edgar Fawcett; "Beyond the Gates," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Bay of Seven Islands, and Other Poems," by J. G. Whittier, containing the verse he has written since the appearance of "The King's Missive," in 1881; a new volume of verse by Mr. Aldrich, containing "Mercedes, an Historical Drama," and the lyrics written during the past seven years; "Poems for Children," by Celia Thaxter; "A Hand-Book of English Authors," by Oscar Fay Adams; "How to Help the Poor," by Mrs. J. T. Fields; "Characteristics," by A. P. Russell; "Man a Creative First Cause," by Rowland G. Hazard; "A Treatise on the Law of Pledges and Collateral Securities," by Leonard A. Jones; a translation of Carl Pløtz's "Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History;" "The History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederick the Great," by Prof. Herbert Tuttle; "A Roundabout Journey," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Bodley Family in England," by H. E. Scudder; "He and She, a Poet's Portfolio," by W. W. Story; "Sketches and Studies," by Hawthorne, forming a supplementary volume in the "Little Classic" series of his works; "Twenty Poems by H. W. Longfellow" illustrated from paintings by his son Ernest W. Longfellow, and "Michael Angelo" illustrated with designs by various artists; an elegant edition of the New Testament, many of the illustrations being copied from old MSS. in the British Museum; the "Riverside Shakespeare," edited by Richard Grant White, an entirely new edition; the "Riverside Emerson," in eleven volumes; the works of Jonathan Swift, in nineteen volumes; Vol. II of the "Life of Thurlow Weed;" "The Works of Virgil," translated into English verse by John A. Wilstach; the *édition de luxe* of Childs's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," in eight Parts; and several new editions, including Darley's "Compositions in Outline from Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter," Benjamin's "Treatise on the Law and Sale of Personal Property," and Rimmer's "Art Anatomy." A portrait of Hawthorne will be added to the series of "Atlantic Portraits," and there will also be issued a "Hawthorne Portfolio" containing copies of the etchings made for the *édition de luxe* of Hawthorne's works.

THE librarians held their sixth annual convention of four days at Buffalo, August 14-17, and all the leading libraries of the country were represented except the National Library at Washington. The papers and discussions were of more than usual interest. The serious work of the convention was enlivened by the generous hospitalities of the citi-



zens of Buffalo, who tendered their visitors an afternoon trip down the Niagara river, with an entertainment at Falconwood Club-house, on Grand Island; and, on another afternoon, an excursion to Niagara Falls and supper at the International Hotel. Since the American Library Association was organized in 1876, public interest in the establishment and liberal support of libraries in this country has largely increased; and the members of the Association, its meetings and publications, have been the chief instrumentalities which have brought about these results. A similar association for the United Kingdom was formed in London the next year, which is doing excellent work. New libraries supported by public taxation are springing up on every hand, and old libraries are renewing their youth and growing rapidly. Crude, hap-hazard methods of arrangement, classification, cataloguing, and general management, are disappearing. Library economy has been reduced to a science, and the function of the librarian has been raised from that of an amiable drudge to the dignity and pay of a learned profession. Coöperative work has been undertaken by fifty or more libraries, each working for the benefit of all the others, and results achieved which could have been attained in no other way. Library Architecture has been a prominent subject of consideration at the last three meetings of the Association, and the prevailing conventional style of construction—a Gothic church of the middle ages, with its empty nave, and its aisles with galleries from three to six stories high filled with books—has been vigorously condemned. Our large library buildings have hitherto been made for show, and not for convenience, safety, or practical use; and until recently the smaller libraries have copied their worst features. An excellent report on the subject was made at the Buffalo meeting by Mr. Edmands, of Philadelphia, which expressed the opinion of all the librarians present, and which should have some weight with Congress in constructing the new building for the National Library. These opinions were embodied in resolutions adopted unanimously two years ago at the meeting of the Library Association at Washington, and again last year at Cincinnati; but the committee having the plans of the building in charge paid not the slightest attention to them. The committee's plans were fortunately defeated during the last session of Congress by the motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to reduce the cost of the building from some ten or twelve millions to two millions of dollars. The plans which were defeated were those which the librarians have condemned. In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Edmands's report, the hope was expressed that the librarians might have a hearing before the committee of Congress when the subject comes up at the next session. A letter was received from the Librarian of Congress, too late to be incorporated in the report, giving his views as to the plan of the building, which was read. His first requisition was as follows: "A grand central hall, sufficiently impressive in height and proportions to show at once

by its well-lined walls the wealth of its literary stores, and to appeal to public taste as something worthy of the country." If this be not a demand for a show building—for countrymen from the rural districts to gape and stare at—it is difficult to understand its import. The second requisition strengthens this impression; *viz*: "An art gallery at least 300 feet in length for the proper arrangement of the 30,000 specimens of the arts of design already received under the copyright law, and those which are to follow." What a picture gallery would this be, filled with chromos, photographs and lithographs received under the copyright law, and source of delectation to the rural visitors! Is there any hope of Congress putting up a building adapted to the real, practical purposes of a library, and which shall not be a disgrace to the intelligence of the nation? The scheme which was proposed by Mr. Poole at the Cincinnati meeting last year, of preparing by the same coöperative method by which his "Index to Periodical Literature" was made, an index to general literature, and especially to the topics treated in volumes of essays and miscellaneous writings, the contents of which do not appear in library catalogues, was discussed, approved, and put in the hands of a committee to execute—or, rather, to find the person who would assume the labor and responsibility of chief editor; for the proposer of the scheme declined the position, and thought it should be taken by some one of the younger librarians. The methods of bringing the public libraries and the public schools nearer together, of interesting teachers to oversee and direct the reading of their pupils, and to instruct them in the use of books and in the independent investigation of special subjects, received a good share of attention. This is the direction in which all the wide-awake librarians of the country are now looking. The work to this end which has been done in the public libraries of Chicago, Worcester, Providence, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other cities, was listened to with much interest. The city of Toronto, Canada, where a public library is in process of organization, invited the Association to meet there next year, and the invitation will probably be accepted.

#### BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of August by Messrs. JANSSEN, McCLURE & Co., Chicago.]

#### BIOGRAPHY.

**The Life of James Buchanan.** By George T. Curtis. 2 vols. 8vo. *Portrait.* \$6.

"This work is unique among American political biographies. . . . In purpose and in fact it is a biography in the fullest sense of the word."—*N. Y. Times.*

**The Life and Letters of Washington Irving.** By his nephew, Pierre M. Irving. Memorial Edition. 3 vols., quarto.

Édition de Luxe. Handsomely printed on heavy linen paper, and containing 50 portraits and views on steel. The edition is limited to 300 copies, numbered.

**Handel.** By Mrs. T. Marshall. "The Great Musicians." Pp. 139. \$1.



**Mary Lamb.** By Anne Gilchrist. "*Famous Women.*" Pp. 336. \$1.

"Everybody has been touched with the pathos of the sad strange life of Charles and Mary Lamb: if not, then this book will bring that pathos home."—*Literary World.*

**Story of Theodore Parker.** By Frances E. Cooke. With an Introduction by Grace A. Oliver. Pp. xlviii-115. \$1.

#### TRAVEL—SPORTING.

**Children of the Sun.** By Wm. E. Curtis. Pp. 154. Paper, 50c.; cloth, \$1.

**The Tourist's Guide-Book.** To the United States and Canada. 1883. Illustrated. Pp. 336. Morocco, gilt edges, \$2.50.

**The Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide.** The Game Animals, Birds and Fishes of North America. Their Habits and Various Methods of Capture, etc. With a Glossary and Principal Game Resorts. Illustrated with Maps. By Charles Hallock. *New edition, revised and enlarged.* Pp. 923. \$3.

**Fish.** Their Habits and Haunts, and the Method of Catching them, etc. By L. Prouty. Pp. 115. \$1.50.

**Camping in the Alleghanies; or, Bodines.** A Complete Practical Treatise and Guide to "Camping Out," etc. By T. S. Up De Graff, M.D. *New Edition.* Pp. 279. \$1.25.

#### ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

**Petri Pauli Dobree Adversaria.** Cum Præfatione Guillelmi Wagneri. "Bohn's Colliate Series." London. 5 vols. in 2. Per vol. *Net*, \$1.50.

**What Social Classes Owe to Each Other.** By W. G. Sumner. Pp. 169. 60cts.

**Historical Studies.** "Topics of the Time." Edited by T. M. Coan. Pp. 205. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

**Shakspeare's Works.** *Parchment Series.* Vol. VI, containing King Henry V, First and Second Parts of King Henry VI. Pp. 305. \$1.25.

**The Same.** Vol. VII, containing Third Part of King Henry VI, Richard III, Henry VIII. Pp. 331. \$1.25.

**Bachelor Bluff.** His Opinions, Sentiments and Disputations. By O. B. Bunce. *New Edition.* Parchment paper covers. Pp. 292. 50cts.

**Jane Austen's Novels.** By G. Pellew. A Bowdoin Prize Dissertation. Pp. 50. 50c.

**Vix.** By G. E. Waring, Jr. "Waring's Horse Stories." No. I. Paper, 10c.

#### POETRY.

**The Lay of the Last Minstrel.** Marmion, The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "*The Classic Series.*" Pp. 403. \$1.

**The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. Edited, with Notes, by W. J. Rolfe, A.M. Pp. 373. 75c. "In the present edition the text is correctly printed for the first time in half a century at least."—*Salem Register.*

**Yankee Doodle.** A Poem Delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, June 23, 1883. By Robert Grant. Paper, 25c.

#### SCIENCE—PHILOSOPHY.

**The Fertilization of Flowers.** By Prof. Hermann Miller. Translated and Edited by D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. With a Preface by Charles Darwin. 8vo., pp. 669. London. *Net*, \$5.

**Photo-Micrographs, and How to Make Them.** By G. M. Sternberg, M.D., F.R.M.S. Illustrated. 8vo., pp. 204. *Net*, \$3.

**The Greek Philosophers.** By A. W. Benn. 2 vols., 8vo. London. *Net*, \$9.80.

**Kant's Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science.** Translated by E. B. Bax. "Bohn's Philosophical Library." London. Pp. 254. *Net*, \$1.50.

**The Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Obelisk-Crab in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.** By A. C. Merriam, Ph.D. Paper, 50c.

#### MECHANICS.

**The Strains of Frame Structures.** With Numerous Practical Applications, Determination of Dimensions and Designing of Details, Specifications and Contracts, Complete Designs and Working Drawings. By A. J. Du Bois, C.E., Ph.D. Quarto, pp. 390. \$10.

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#### EDUCATIONAL—REFERENCE.

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**Hand Book of Abbreviations and Contractions.** Current, Classical, and Medieval, etc. By the Rt. Rev. S. Fallows, A.M., D.D. Pp. 134. 50c.

#### FICTION.

**A Washington Winter.** By Madeleine V. Dahlgren. Pp. 247. \$1.50.

**The Price She Paid.** By F. L. Benedict. Pp. 429. \$1.25. "Clear, entertaining, and full of force."—*Boston Courier.*

**A Newport Aquarelle.** Pp. 250. \$1. "An anonymous novel, the like of which we have not had for a long while."

**A Misguidit Lassie.** By Percy Ross. Pp. 220. London. \$1.

**An Ideal Fanatic.** By Hester E. Porch. Pp. 325. \$1.25.

**The Fate of Marcel.** By C. Harlan, M.D. Pp. 262. \$1.25.

**Her Two Husbands, and other Novellettes.** From the French of Emile Zola. Pp. 340. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25.

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**What Hast Thou Done?** By J. F. Molloy. 15c.

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**The Amazon.** From the German of Franz Dingelstedt. 20c.

**Six to One.** A Nantucket Idyl. 20c.

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#### MEDICAL.

**Indigestion.** A New Method of Treating it. By J. B. Gill, M.D. Third Edition. Pp. 232. \$1.25.

**The Essentials of Pathology.** By D. T. Gilliam, M.D. Pp. 256. \$2.

**Elements of Histology.** By E. Klein, M.D., F.R.S. Pp. 352. \$1.50.

**Types of Insanity.** An Illustrated Guide in the Physical Diagnosis of Mental Disease. By A. M. L. Hamilton, M.D. \$2.25.

[Any book in this list will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by JANSSEN, McCLURG & Co., Chicago.]



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